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# The Future of Texas Higher Education

February 22, 2017



Texas Higher Education  
Coordinating Board

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Texas Commissioner of Higher Education



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## ***Prosperity Requires Being Bold\****

Texas prosperity and innovation depends on extensive and meaningful collaboration among P-12, higher education, and the workforce.

If we want to keep good, high-paying jobs in Texas, we must collaborate to produce an educated and well-trained workforce.

*\* Prosperity Requires Being Bold: Integrating Education and the Workforce for a Bright Texas Future, the Tri-Agency Report to the Office of the Governor, November 2016.*



## Texas must improve college readiness for all levels of postsecondary education

- TSIA 29.95% met the college-readiness standard in all three areas
- SAT 32% met the college-readiness standard in all areas
- ACT 26% met the college-readiness standard in all areas (dropped 1 percentage point from 2015)
  - College readiness for African Americans is 8% and 12% for Latinos



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## Estimated rate of recent high school graduates enrolling in higher education

State	Enrollment in any state	Enrollment in home state
California	58.5%	51.2%
Texas	57.7%	51.1%
New York	70.0%	56.4%
Florida	62.8%	55.4%
Illinois	60.2%	41.4%
Nationwide	61.7%	50.0%

Data shows estimated rate of 2011-2012 high school graduates attending degree granting postsecondary institutions in 2012

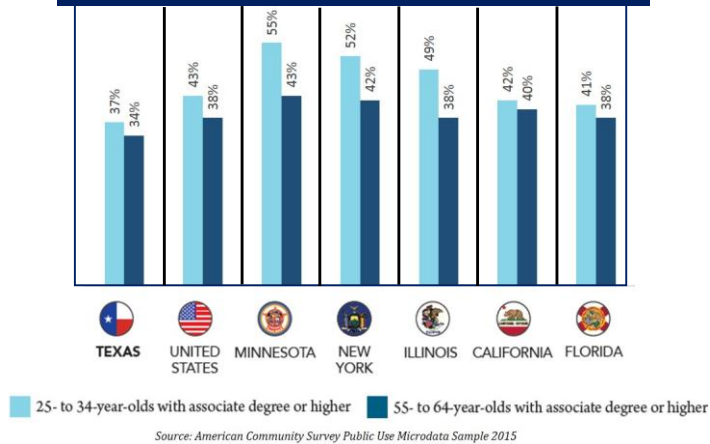
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics



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## Higher Education Attainment

### Texas is losing ground nationally

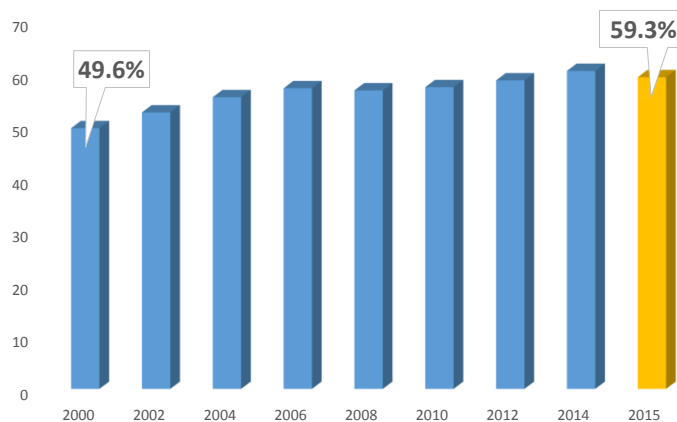


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## Completion Rates: Public Universities

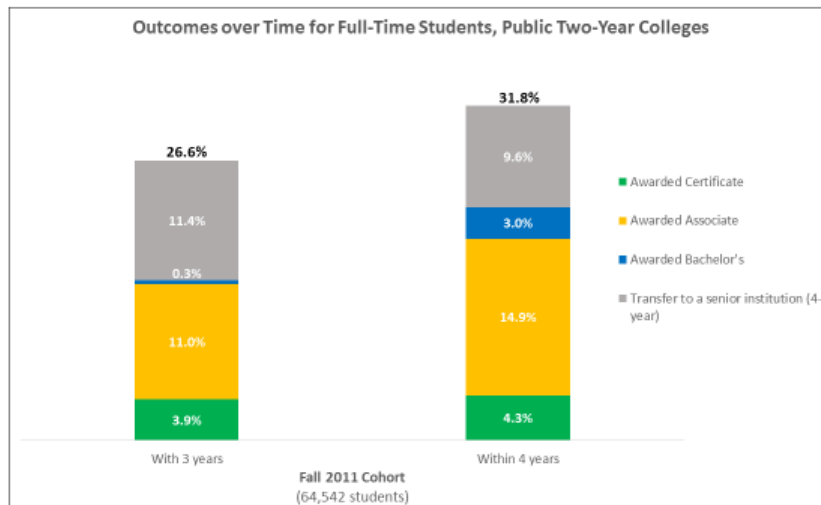
### Six-Year Graduation Rates for Texas Public Universities



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## Completion Rates: Public Two-Year Colleges



## Eighth Grade Cohort Educational Outcomes

20 of 100

Texas 8<sup>th</sup> Graders complete a postsecondary credential within 11 years

14 of 100

Hispanic 8<sup>th</sup> Graders complete a postsecondary credential

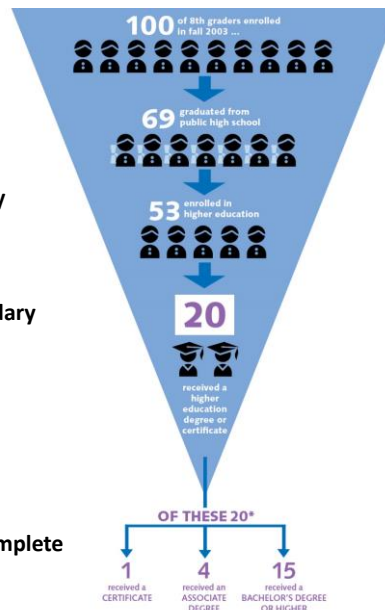
13 of 100

African American 8<sup>th</sup> Graders complete a postsecondary credential

11 of 100

Economically disadvantaged 8<sup>th</sup> Graders complete a postsecondary credential

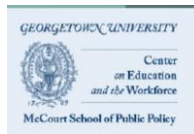
Source: 2016 Texas Higher Education Almanac



# Why is 60x30TX so important?

## *Americas Divided Recovery: College Haves and Have-Nots*

*By: Anthony P. Carnevale, Tamara Jayasundera, Artem Gulish*

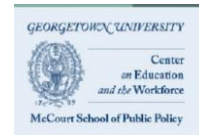


## Overview



- **The modern economy continues to leave Americans without a college credential behind.**
- **Over 99 percent of job growth in the recovery went to workers with more than a high school education.**
- **Workers with a high school diploma or less saw virtually no jobs growth.**

## Job growth by education level



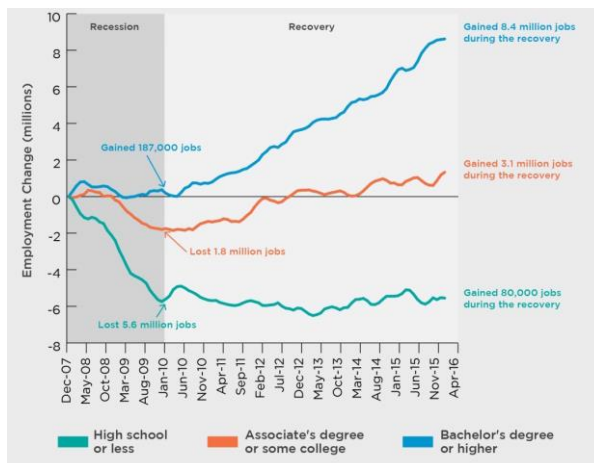
- Out of the 11.6 million jobs created in the post-recession economy, 11.5 million went to workers with at least some college education.
- Graduate degree holders gained 3.8 million jobs, bachelor's degree holders gained 4.6 million jobs, and associate degree holders gained 3.1 million.\*
- Employment of workers with a high school diploma or less only grew by 80,000 jobs.

\* No national data exists for certificate holders.



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Workers with a bachelor's degree have added 8.4 million jobs, but workers with high school diplomas or less added only 80,000 jobs



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of *Current Population Survey* (CPS) data, 2007-2016. Note: Employment includes all workers age 18 and older. The monthly employment numbers are seasonally adjusted using the U.S. Census Bureau X-12 procedure and smoothed using a four-month moving average.



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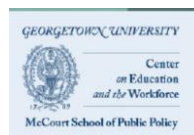
## Change in workforce composition

- The recession and recovery have hastened a long-term change in the composition of the American workforce.
- The Great Recession decimated low-skill, blue-collar and clerical jobs. The recovery added primarily high-skill, managerial and professional jobs.
- For the first time, workers with a Bachelor's degree or higher make up a larger share of the workforce (36%) than those with a high school diploma or less (34%).

## Job change by occupation

- Management added the largest number of jobs of any occupation during the recovery (1.6 million).
- Healthcare professional and technical occupations added the second most jobs (1.5 million).

## Conclusion



- The United States is in the midst of two different job recoveries.
- Workers with at least some postsecondary education now make up 65 percent of the total employment.
- Bachelor's degree holders now earn 57 percent of all wages.
- Workers with a high school diploma or less must earn postsecondary credentials in order to compete effectively in growing high-skill career fields.

## 60x30TX Builds on Past Achievements





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## The Texas Higher Education Strategic Plan

- Global economy requires Texas to have an educated and adaptable workforce
- **60x30TX** has four student-centered goals
- Success requires collaboration
  - Higher education
  - K-12 education
  - Workforce



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### **60x30**

By 2030, at least **60 percent** of Texans ages 25-34 will have a postsecondary credential or degree.

**Achieving the 60x30 goal is critical for Texas to remain globally competitive and for its people and communities to prosper.**



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## 60x30

Texas's economic future requires more postsecondary trained / educated workers

- In 1973, 28% of all U.S. jobs required postsecondary education/skills.\*
- By 2020, **65% of all new jobs** will require this level of education.\*
- Currently, **40%** of Texans aged 25-34 have a certificate, associate degree or higher.

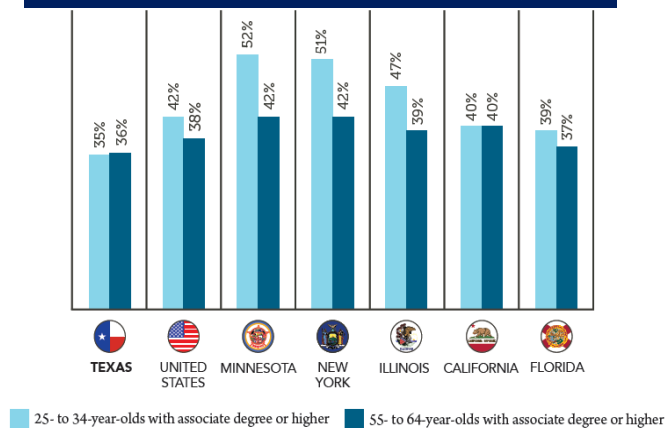
\*Source: Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce.



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## Higher Education Attainment

Texas is losing ground nationally

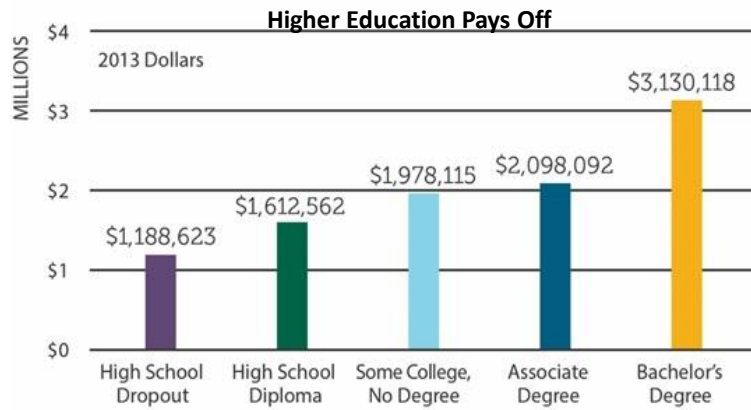


Source: American Communities Survey Public Use Microdata Sample 2013



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## 60x30TX: Educated Texans Produce Economic Growth



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, 2012, and 2013.  
 Texas' 3-year average inflation-adjusted earnings summed for Texans ages 25 to 64 by educational attainment for those working more than 32 hours per week and 49 weeks per year.



### COMPLETION

**Goal:** By 2030, at least **550,000** students in that year will complete a certificate, associate, bachelor's, or master's from an institution of higher education in Texas.

If reached, Texas will award a total of **6.4 million** certificates or degrees during the 15 years of this plan.



### COMPLETION

What is college?

What is counted?

College is enrollment / completion at a Texas 2-year, 4-year, or health-related institution.

- Level I certificate
- Level II certificate
- Associate degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Master's degree

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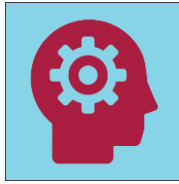
### COMPLETION

Targets to achieve this goal.

- Increase the number of Hispanic students completing a certificate or degree to **285,000** by 2030.
- Increase the number of African American students completing a certificate or degree to **76,000** by 2030.
- Increase the number of male students completing a certificate or degree to **275,000** by 2030.
- Increase the number of economically disadvantaged students completing a certificate or degree to **246,000** by 2030.
- Increase the percentage of all Texas public high school graduates enrolling in a Texas institution of higher education by the first fall after their high school graduation to **65 percent** by 2030.

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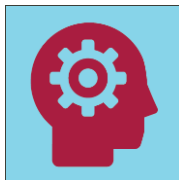
#### **MARKETABLE SKILLS**

**Goal: By 2030, all graduates from Texas public institutions of higher education will have completed programs with identified marketable skills.**

#### **What is a marketable skill?**

**Students exit from any degree program with a variety of skills.**

**Marketable skills include interpersonal, cognitive, and applied skill areas, are valued by employers, and are primary or complementary to a major.**



#### **MARKETABLE SKILLS**

**"Getting a better job"**

**In a 2015 national study, 85 percent of surveyed college freshmen identified "getting a better job" as the most important reason for attending college.**



### STUDENT DEBT

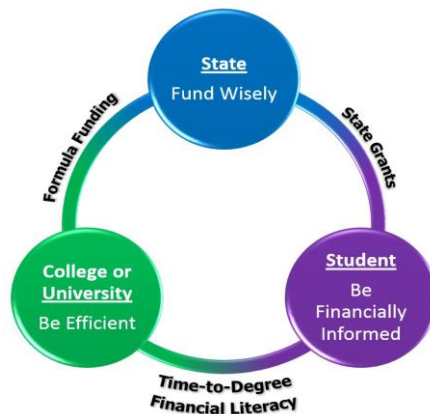
Goal: By 2030, undergraduate student loan debt will not exceed **60 percent** of first-year wages for graduates of Texas public institutions.

Texas could experience greater shortages in important fields if student loan debt spikes to the point at which a majority of students choose programs based entirely on potential income.



### STUDENT DEBT

A balanced triangle





### STUDENT DEBT

Targets to achieve this goal.

Decrease the excess semester credit hours (SCHs) that students attempt when completing an associate or a bachelor's degree.

Work to limit debt so that no more than half of all students who earn an undergraduate degree or certificate will have debt.



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"The strength of Texas' economy is our workforce, and a skilled and educated workforce gives Texas a competitive advantage ... Texas will be better because of our new focus on *60x30TX* and our brightest years are yet to come."

- Gov. Greg Abbott

